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# MR. WILSON SAYS AMERICA MUST ACT UNSELFISHLY OR SUFFER LASTING DISCREDIT

## of Country Gather at White House.

### DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION

### Session Is Opened by President. Labor Secretary Charges Bolshevism in Strikes.

If the United States represents or serves through her public men any selfish interest the nation will be come a candidate "for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history," President Wilson said in opening the conference of governors and mayors at the White

### House this morning. Representation at Meeting.

Twenty-one governors were in attendance in person, twenty-five were represented by prominent citizens of their respective states, while more than a hundred mayors, representing the most important cities in the coun-

try, were present.

The delegates are here to discuss reconstruction problems. None appeared to be pessimistic regarding the future, but there was a general feeling that the labor conditions were grave, though not alarming, and that the country must prepare for some readjustment difficulties.

"I hope the deliberations of the conference will assume a wide range," said President Wilson, "including means for the restoration of labor conditions to a normal basis as soon as possible and effecting such allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary."

president said he had been to crowd into a week of efmonth of work and for that was denied the privilege of part in the deliberations of

### Presented by Labor Secretary.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, chairman of the conference, presented the President. Secretary Wilson declared the strikes at Seattle, Butte and other cities were not economic, were not the results of dissatismaction among the workers with wages, hours of la-bor or other economic conditions. They were political and social in their origin and designed for the purpose of establishing a soviet government in this country, Secretary Wilson

President Wilson received an en-thusiastic reception. He was loudly applauded when he said that the deleapplauded when he said that the delegates to the peace conference in France, representing more than 700,-000,000 people, had no thought of self-service or of serving any special interest. They were there to serve the civilized nations of the world, the President said.

President said.

When Mr. Wilson concluded his remarks Secretary Wilson analyzed the labor situation. The Secretary said that a survey of the country as far as the department had gone showed that 25 2000 me. Were out of amploythat 350,000 men were out of employment. This figure, by a complete survey, the Secretary declared, would be increased probably to 700,000.

### "Grave But Not Alarming."

"This is a grave situation, but by no means alarming, for even in times of great commercial and industrial activity the normal number of men out of employment in the United States is more than a million," said Secretary Wilson. The Secretary referred to the almost complete absence of strikes and other labor upheavals during the

war.
"During that entire period we had not a strike of more than local importance," said Mr. Wilson. "If we could transform a peace-time machine over night into a military organization by the exercise of the same intelligence and by the use of the same industry. ought to be able to convert a war

Mr. Wilson said the reconstruction problems of the United States were trivial as compared with the problems of Great Britain. In England, the speaker said, it is necessary to have raw material and to go to foreign countries for it, while in the United States all the raw material is at hand and rady for use Mr. Wilson took and ready for use. Mr. Wilson took it for granted that a period of great industrial development requiring the labor and skill of practically all ablebodied men in the United States would follow a temporary lull.

waiting for prices to fall before en-tering upon new commitments. But ing upon new commitments. But declared that prices would not workmen during the war period saved

of wages. "We are short in our normal supply of workers by from two to five mil-lion men," Secretary Wilson said, after he had explained that immigration which brought about six hundred thousand workers to the United States every year prior to the war had practically ceased four years ago. Mr. Wilson said one reason for unrest in the United States was that the ideals of labor are higher than

in any country in the world, and when the economic conditions make it im-possible for the workers to reach these ideals, they become restive and dissatisfied. But this is not an un-wholesome condition, the Secretary declared

### Co-Operation With States.

Secretary of War Baker declared that co-operation between the states and the federal government had been established during the conflict. and if this had not been done it would have been impossible to conduct to a ictorious close so colossal an enter-

"When the war closed we had con-racts with our citizens and with cit-izens in other countries aggregating more than seven billion dollars," said Secretary Baker. "Then the problem of canceling these contracts had to be taken up. So far we have sus-pended work on contracts which would have cost, had they been completed, \$5,239,000,000. "We had 19,000 separate contracts

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Governors and Mayors Text of President Wilson's Address to the Governors

I wish that I could promise myself the pleasure and the profit of taking part in your deliberations. I find that nothing deliberate is permitted me since my return. I have been trying under the guidance of my secretary, Mr. Tumulty, to do a month's work in a week, and I am honing that not all of it has been done badly, but inasmuch as there is a necessary pressure upon my time I know that you will excuse me from taking a part in your conference, much as I should be profited by doing so.

My pleasant duty is bid you a hearty welcome and to express my gratification that so many executives of cities and of states have found the time and the inclination to come together on the very important matter we have to discuss.

### Gather for Mutual Profit.

The primary duty of caring for our people in the intimate matters that we want to discuss here, of course, falls upon the states and upon the municipalities, and the function of the federal government is to do what it is trying to do in a conference of this sort-draw the executive minds of the country together, so that they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans, and so that we may offer our services to co-ordinate their efforts in any way that they may deem it wise to co-ordinate. In other words, it is the privilege of the federal government in matters of this sort to be the servants of the executives of the states and municipalities and counties, and we shall perform that duty with the greatest pleasure if you will guide us with your suggestions.

I hope that the discussions of this conference will take as wide a scope as you think necessary. We are not met to discuss any single or narrow subject. We are met to discuss the proper method of re-storing all the labor conditions of the country to a normal basis as soon as possible, and to effect such ns of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary. I think I can tentify from what I have seen on the other side of the water that we are more fortunate than other nations in respect to these great problems. Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized-disorganized as compared with a peace basis-very seriously indeed by the war, but not so seriously as the industries of other countries, and it seems to me, therefore, that we should approach these problems that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence-with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable dif-

### Government for People

The thing that has impressed me most, gentlemen, not only in the recent weeks when I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before

We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of the men and wemen who do the work of the world, and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises-it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who in the obscure ranks of life contribute to

the success of those enterprises. The hearts of the men and women and children of the world are stirred now in a way that has never been known before. They are not only stirred by their individual circumstances, but they are beginning to get a vision of what the general circumstances of the world are, and there is for the first time in history an international sympathy which is quick and vital -a sympathy which does not display itself merely in the contact of governments, but displays itself in the silent intercourse of sympathy between great bodies that constitute great nations, and the significance of a conference like this is that we are expressing in it, and will, I believe, express in the results of this conference, our consciousness that we are servants of this great silent mass of people who constitute the United States, and that as their servants it is our business, as it is our privilege, to find out how we can best assist in making their lives what they wish them to be, giving them the opportunities that they ought to have, assisting by public counsel in the private affairs upon which the happiness of men depends.

Meet as Servants, Not Masters, And so I am the more distressed that I cannot take part in these councils because my present business is to understand what plain men everywhere want. It is perare not meeting there as the masters of anybody-that we are I believe it is, about 700,000,000 people, and that unless we show that we understand the business of servants we will not satisfy them and we will not accomplish the peace of the world, and that if we show that we want to serve any interest but theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history.

And so it is with this profound feeling of the significance of the things you are undertaking that I bid you welcome, because I believe you have come together in the spirit which I have tried to indicate, and that we will together concert methods of co-operation and individual notion which will really accomplish what we wish to see accomplished in steadying and easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United

# HOUSE STIRRED UP BY WILLIAMS CASE

Representative Wingo Uses Words That Are Ordered Stricken From Record.

### McFADDEN IS BLOCKED

The controversy between John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, and holder of other important offices regarding finance in the government, and Representative McFaddrop soon, nor would the cost of den of Pennsylvania, a member of the labor come down. He said that many banking and currency committee, broke loose on the floor of the House their money and thus made prepara-tion for a fight against the lowering today. Representative McFadden arose to a question of personal privilege, quoting from a statement given to the press on Saturday night by

Controller Williams.

Representative McFadden said that the controller was asserting that he was lone-handed in his advocacy of an investigation of the office of the controller and actuated by selfish mo-tives. He said he proposed to show that there was universal distrust among the bankers of the country and that he proposed to insist upon an in-vestigation of John Skelton Williams and his public functions.

### Statement Read Into Record.

Representative McFadden read into the Record the statement issued by charges that Representative McFadden was improperly managing a bank
of which he is managing director, and
that for this reason he is opposing that for this reason he is opposing peace conference.

Controller Williams and desires to have abolished the office of controller. The ambassador spent two months their attitude.

charging that an effort was being made by the defenders of Controller Williams to keep the truth from being presented to the House. This by Representative Miller of Minne-

so notorious that I will not make a

### Pennsylvania moved that they should be stricken from the record. Wingo's Words Stricken Out.

stricken from the record. During the time that Representative McFadden was endeavoring to present his question of personal privilege years. to the House Representative Wingo of Arkansas, Representative Phelan of Massachusetts, chairman of the banking and currency committee, and Representative Montague of Virginia were most persistent in efforts to prevent his putting certain matters into

more of Pennsylvania, Representative Miller of Minnesota, Represen tive Campbell of Kansas and Representative Walsh of Massachusetts.

### PRESIDENT RECEIVES **NEW ARGENTINE ENVOY**

Thomas A. Le Breton, the new ambassador of Argentina to the United States, was received at the White House today and presented his cre-Controller Williams, which included dentials to President Wilson. He an-

When Representative McFadden endeavored to put in the Record resolutions adopted at a gathering of lutions adopted at a gathering of Pennsylvania and southern New York bankers, by which he said he proposed to show that he was not acting lone handed in his demand for an investigation of the controller of the currency, Representative Wingo of Arkansas made a point of order which was sustained by the Speaker.

There was a heated discussion, with members on the vepublican side the particular purpose of presenting the brief stay over the danger of anarchy in Germany, and the French delegates, therefore, desire to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty, and incorporate in it measures for the protection which they have expected from the league of nations. M. Pichon, remain at the embassy here as charge (Continued on Second Page.)



MUST WAIT FOR THE SPRING FRESHET.

## "THROW OUT AMERICAN SWINE," GERMANS YELL

### Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, Occupied by Gen. Harries' Commission, Stormed by Mob of 10,000.

"Deutschland Uber Alles" and demanding that the American soldiers officers and visitors be thrown out. Shouts of "Throw out the American stated that Gen. Harries had raised the American flag over the hotel and that outraged German citizens had

The iron gates of the hotel were in front and Americans were not allowed to go into the street while the to have raised a flag unless the burst over the return of the "victori-ous" East African troops, led by Gen. Liter dispatches pro-Lettow Vorreck.

Cablegram to The Evening Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1919.

BERLIN, Germany, March 2.—Ten thousand Germans welcoming home troops from East Africa today stormed the Hotel Adlon, singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" and de
"Deutschland Uber Alles" and de-

closed, a guard of soldiers was placed skeptical, pointing out that he was too good a soldier professionally ever The anti-American demonstration started as a result of a patriotic out-

Later dispatches proved the falsity of the news about Gen. Harries. It appeared that Herr Adlon, proprietor Headquarters of Gen. Harries.

The name of the Hotel Adlon first that Adlon's fellow citizens had combecame generally known throughout pelled him to take it in again, and the United States when Brig. Gen. that the American officers were in George H. Harries, head of the American nowise concerned.

to Socialism and a Des-

picable Flunky."

BY BASSETT DIGBY.

Special Wireless to The Evening Star

and the Chicago Daily News.

Copyright, 1919.

Nikolai Lenin's latest utterance is an

open letter to European and Ameri-

can labor for publication in the for-

eign bolshevist press in commemora-

traiter to socialism and a despicable

flunky." Further, he says he has just

revealed himself as an imperialistic

Says Allies Are Quarreling.

The Russian bolshevik chief says

that the allies are now beginning to

"Wilson's and the Wilsonites' hypo-

critical phrases about democracy and

the league of nations were startlingly

vodsk were taken by French, British

Lenin pays' a tribute to Eugene

legislative institutions and the estab-lishment of a proletariat dictatorship

can safeguard the victory of social-

black line not between socialism and other political creeds, but between

Branting Escapes Abuse.

It is notable that Hjalmar Branting

among all the internationally prom-

inent socialists, escapes personal

abuse, though Branting's party is now

tion. Possibly Herr Branting's energetic services on behalf of the oppressed Finnish proletariat constitute the explanation.

and American capitalists."

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 3.

# WOULD MAKE FOES BOLSHEVIK CHIEF PAY 120 BILLIONS ASSAILS GOMPERS

### Committee on Reparations' Lenin Brands Him "Traitor Estimate—France Wants Some of It at Once.

PARIS, March 3 .- The peace conference committee on reparation has es-In reply to a statement by Representative Wingo said "The devotion of the gentleman from Minnesota to the truth is amount which the enemy countries ought to pay the allied and associated

Minority Leader Mann demanded that these words should be taken down and Representative Moore of France, the statement adds, demands tion of the outbreak of the Russian immediate payment by the enemy of revolution. He sneers at "Gompers £1,000,000,000, part in gold, part in and company." He terms Gompers "a By a vote of 237 to 80 the words of materials and part in foreign securi-

Representative Wingo were ordered ties, recommending that the remainder of the amount be payable in a period and reactionary agent of American of from twenty-five to thirty-five and other national capitalists.

### . All Anxious for Peace.

PARIS, March 2 (by the Associated Press).—The eighth week of the quarrel over the sharing of Ruysia. Virginia peace conference opens with increased effort by the working com-Those on the republican side who for consideration when President revealed when it was shown that Simissions to get their projects ready

ers, who want to hasten not only the ers, who want to hasten not only the completion of the peace treaty, but the adoption of the league of nations plan as an integral part of it. An opening for a revision of the plan that will not threaten the intergrity of the least the annihilation of middle-class will not threaten the intergrity of the least the annihilation of middle-class. but workers with world ideas. "They are league appears to be broadening. M. Picon, French foreign minister, has indicated that he will offer amendments relating to an international force.

It is thought that the conference may consider other amendments, such as may be regarded in America as

as may be necessary to remove the ambiguity of clauses that might affect the Monroe loctrine, the right of secession from the league and the methods of using force amendments, but are awaiting the re-turn of the President before defining

### Fear Anarchy in Germany.

French apprehension is growing over the danger of anarchy in Ger- concentrating on a nation-wide cam-

# IN HISTORY OF U.S.

BITTEREST BREACH

## Branches' Fight Defeats Needed Measures.

## BOTH USE HARSH WORDS

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Never before has there been such tangle in Congress as today, never before has bitterness between the executive and legislative branches of the government been carried to such now and the end of the present sescompelled him to haul it down again. extremes as the defeat of needed leg-Those who knew Gen. Harries and islation for the American people simply because the President and Con-

> ity tionists in Congress is of the violent kind that indignant and angry people use when they imagine themselves or; wholly in the right and never in the wrong. At the Capital the wrong, At the Capital the wrong, At the Capital the wrong that the victory loan bill out of the way passage of which early yesterday practically ended an wrong. At the Capitol the remarks effort to force an extra session about Mr. Wilson's tactics are equally descriptive, reflecting an intense reannounce a date for an extra session.

### Called Defiance of People. Even some democrats feel that the

dent, but recognized at this time.

If the electorate believed the republican party better suited to pass upon questions of foreign policy which the President made the basis for his appeal last November, then the sooner the country has an oppor-tunity to express itself through its representatives in the Sixty-sixth Congress the better—so goes the argument, and any delay by the President in calling

control of the House for eight years and the Senate for six. When the democrats will ever regain control is hard to conjecture—certainly their lack of leadership in the present session has made most observers here who are not partisans anxious to have somebody else take hold of the legis-lative branch of the government in an effort to get prompt action on needed reforms. So far as presidential prospects are concerned, republican portunities are conceded to be es

Mr. Wilson is not going to be a candidate for a third term—that may not have been specifically stated at the conference with democratic national committeemen here last week, but it has been plainly said by him to others just before the congres-sional elections last November, and a record of one of those informal conversations was made in this column at the time.

### Early Session Is Probable.

The President will find himself compelled to call an etra session early. He himself has said he would call one when he got back from Europe. The chances of his getting through in Paris before June 1 are slim. It will be nearer July before an agree-Debs and other advancing industrial nounce May 1 as the date for the extra session. Copgress could conextra session. Copgress could convene and get busy on appropriation bills before Mr. Wilson comes home with the peace treaty.

Those who know the President best hour day might be enf

can safeguard the victory of socialism."

Those who know the President best consider that he is solely interested in the success of his peace mission and concerned with domestic polities and not concerned with domestic polities any more. Unquestionably Consists in all lands. Despite frequent tributes to socialism he draws his thick, bitterness much faster if Mr. Wilson conference between representatives of black line not between socialism and calls an extra session and gives the the Boat Owners' Association and the other political creeds, but between republicans their opportunity to get workers.

bolshevism and every other political organized than if he endeavors to hold At the final conference today it is ack the organization of Congress until midsummer. The future of the democratic party

The future of the democratic party rests largely with Mr. Wilson. Though the democratic committeemen realize the President will not be a candidate, they look to him to give them their cue. So far as political advantage to the democrats is concerned out of the league of nations' fight, if it is eventually won by the President, the support given the project by William Howard Taft is expected to act as an offset. paign of education as to the great gulf between what he calls democracy and dictograph, with a view to stopping desertions to the left before the elec-Any effort by the democrats to claim

credit for the league if it is firmly established will be met with the same counter attack as the republicans used

# PLANNING TO FORCE PLEA OF UTILITIES AN EARLY SESSION FOR MORE REVENUE

### Senators Seeking Means to W. R. & E. Railway Suggests Meet for Discussion of League of Nations.

### CONGRESS SPEEDS WORK POWER COMPANY APPEAL

day were considering ways and means Public Utilities Commission for addi of bringing this about if the Presi- tional financial relief. dent persists in his determination not! At the same time the Potomac Elec-

Senate might meet without waiting 10 cents per kilowatt hour for electric to be called by the President, in an informal session. No public business commission, July 13, 1917, after hearinformal session. No public business would be in order, of course, but it would be possible to make addresses that undoubtedly would reach the country through the press, and to keep the discussion of the league of the company is facing the necessity of making a refund to consumers to conform with an eight-cent charge should the commission's order be upnations prominently before the people. held.

### Up to Individual Senators. It was admitted that the success of

senators. The republicans will have control of the next Senate, and it was the commission. suggested today that they might meet here in caucus, select their candidate for president pro tempore to preside and proceed to hold session, which and proceed to hold session, which the democrats also would be invited to attend. Whether the senators could make use of the Senate chamber for such a proceeding, however, is exceedingly doubtful, according to some of the senators. There are stringent rules regarding the use of the Senate chamber, and that senators themselves could avail themselves of its use for informal sessions is a question that must be solved.

The Constitution of the United in the District, with the initial charge in one zone and an additional lesser charge in the second zone.

2. A charge for transfers issued by the company to its own lines and a charge for intercompany transfers represents the company of the charge in one zone and an additional lesser charge in the second zone.

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2. A charge for transfers issued by the company transfers represents the charge in the second zone.

2. A charge for intercompany transfers is a charge fo Executive and Legislative of the senators. There are stringent rules regarding the use of the Senate chamber, and that senators them-

tion that must be solved.

The Constitution of the United States makes it mandatory upon Congress to meet at least once in each States makes it mandatory upon Congress to meet at least once in each year, and sets the date upon which the meetings shall be held. But it also gives Congress the power to change the date of the meetings of Congress if it desires, the language of the Constitution being:

"That Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law

in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Too Late Now to Change Date.

There would be no time between ston for Congress to pass a law land have been more than absorbed changing the date of the beginning by operating expenses of the next session of Congress, it was pointed out, and it is certain the President would veto such a

sentment at Mr. Wilson's failure to today with the hope of clearing up a announce a date for an extra session mass of bills, few of which leaders thought would be put through. Democratic leaders predicted that while the Army and Navy appropria-

tion measures would not be this session, they were cert judgment of the American people as billion-dollar wheat guarantee bill registered in the November elections should not be ignored by the President, but recognized at this time.

billion-donar wheat guarantee and the general deficiency appropriation measure, carrying \$750,000,000 additional for the railroad administration, would be enacted before sine die adjournment at noon tomorrow. Nearly Dozen Bills Will Fail.

There seemed little chance of getting through nearly a dozen bills, inits cluding the agricultural bill, with a company be provided with sufficient the rider to repeal the daylight saving the sundry civil bill carrying and obligations, and in order that there cluding the agricultural bill, with a act; the sundry civil bill carrying President in calling an extra session will be regarded as a defiance of the mandate of the people who chose a majority of republicans to represent majority of republicans to represent will be regarded as a defiance of the mandate of the people who chose a majority of republicans to represent them in Congress.

Tomorrow the democratic party goes cut of power after having had die on the calendar.

Hope virtually was abandoned by suffrage leaders of preventing a filibuster on the equal suffrage constitutional amendment, which es of New Mexico, expected to call up if opportunity offered.

### MAKING EFFORT TO AVERT TIE-UP OF WATER FRONT

Negotiations Between New York Harbor Workers and Boat Owners to Prevent Strike.

NEW YORK, March 3.-Efforts to avert a strike by harbor workers that would tie up the New York water front were renewed here today by committees representing the Boat Owners' Association and the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

For about two months the rival It factions have been unable to reach an will be nearer July before an agree-ment can be reached, especially now that the league of nations must be amended. Friends of Mr. Wilson be-lieve he will find it necessary to anagreement, the Marine Werkers' Affilito, and an armistice was declared

The decision of V. Everit Macy, who was appointed umpire, that an eight-hour day might be enforced on boats Amnation, and all efforts of the War Labor Board failed. A second general strike was averted Saturday by a conference between representatives of At the final conference today it is expected that a practical solution to the question will be reached.

### NO ACTION ON LAWS FOR **ENFORCING PROHIBITION**

Senate judiciary committee to take no action on legislation to enforce wartime prohibition, which becomes effective July 1. The committee decided there was no chance for passage of the pending bill at this session.

front.

The interallied mission, according to a dispatch from Warsaw Saturday, was then about to proceed to Posen to spend a week conferring with the German authorities of the pending bill at this session.

TWO CENTS.

### Increased Fares as One Method of Relief.

Declaring that since the 5-cent fare should be in session, and particularly became operative, November 1, it has the Senate, as a forum in which the failed to meet its operating expenses, proposed league of nations may be taxes and interest charges by \$65. discussed, without waiting for the re- 911.69, the Washington Railway and turn of the President from Europe, to- Electric Company today applied to the

to call Congress in extra session at tric Power Company, a subsidiary company, filed a petition asking the current furnished in the District. The

### Submits Three Methods.

No specific street railway fare is such a plan, if it could be legally put ted by the railway concern, it proposthrough, would depend entirely upon the co-operation of the individual mending that these methods be con-

They are:
1. Increase in the initial rate of fare in the District. 2. Establishment of a zone system in the District, with the initial charge in one zone and an additional lesser

### No Time Set for Hearing.

The two applications reached the commission shortly after noon. No time has been set for a hearing upon them. The relief sought by the Potomac Electric Power Company had not been anticipated, although the railway company, at the time the scent fare was applied for, intimated that such relief might not be sufficient to enable it to meet increased costs of operation resulting from war conditions.

The company says that the inc

### Company Alleges Decrease.

At the White House the vocabulary used to describe the so-called obstructionists in Congress is of the violent kind that indignate the so-called obstructions for the month of December. The senators opposed to the league of nations felt today that the President would persist in his determination not to call an early extra session now that the victory loan hond him with the president with the "The net results from railway operour actual figures for December show this decrease to be \$37,103.41; and for January, 1919, a decrease in operating income of \$41,139.78, compared with income of \$41,139.78, compared with the pre-war period, a loss further in-creased by additional interest charges of \$9,144.50, making a total of \$50,-

### Petition Presents Figures.

The petition then sets forth detailed figures for the months of November, December and January under the 5-cent fare showing that, out of its own earnings, it has failed to meet operating expenses, taxes and interest charges by \$65,911.69, in comparison with a surplus above such charges in the prewar period. "From which it appears the decrease in net income would amount to \$550.183.08 annuals." would amount to \$550,183.08 annually,"

would amount to \$550,183.08 annually," the petition avers.

"We cannot press too strongly upon the commission the urgent need of immediate relief," the company says in concluding. "It is imperative that this may be no impairment of its credit service, to properly maintain its property and to provide for extensions, improvements and equipment that may be required by order of the commission or otherwise.

Increased costs of operation that bave developed since the commission's decision of July 13, 1917, reducing the price of electric current are reviewed in the petition filed by that company. Figures are given showing that the net income of the company during the gix months ended with last January, as compared with a similar period for the preceding year, fell off \$92,181.50.

### Dose Despite Greater Business. This loss has been sustained, it

says, notwithstanding the fact that during the past six months the com-pany has had by far the greatest volume of business in its history.
Concerning the litigation now pending over the commission's eigh rate, the company says: "The increase herein asked will, of course, not be retroactive, and will not be regarded or treated by the company as in any way relieving it of its obligation to maintain, in case of the valuation of its property heretofore made by the commission shall be use. made by the commission, shall be sus-tained by the court, the fund which pursuant to the court's interlocutory decree in the valuation case it has heretofore reserved for the benefit of consumers."
In concluding, the company

## In concluding, the company states that since the beginning of the war rates of electric light and power companies have been generally increased. "while this company is only petitioning for the restoration of rates which existed prior to the war." ATTACKS ON THE POLES RESUMED BY GERMANS

POSEN, Sunday, March 2.-The Gormans, after three days of comparative quiet, resumed attacks all along the line upon the Poles today, according to reports from the Polish-German

Through the medium of the inter-allied mission to Poland an armistice between the Poles and the Germans was agreed February 17. Since that date, however, there has been more or less sporadic fighting along the